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CABLES

MEDALLION, LONDON

9th November, 1954.

Mr. Eric P. Newman.
400 Washington Avenue,
St. Louis 2,
MISSOURI. U.S.A.

Dear Eric,

Following on my last letter, I have now heard from the Public Record Office, who write to say:-

"There is a letter from the Treasury to the Officers of the Mint dated 13 August 1688 relating to the minting of the farthing of the value of one twenty fourth Real for use in the plantations, entered in the Treasury Out-letter Book (T.67/11 page 424)."

I am ordering a negative photostat, which I imagine will suit your purpose, and will send it along as soon as I receive it. They point out that there is a delay of about 3 weeks in the execution of these orders.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Edward -

(L. S. FORRER).
Director.

New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc.

SUITE 401

1 WEST 47TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

PHONES PLAZA 7-5245-6

January 3, 1955

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Eric:

After a long delay, I finally have gotten around to answering your letter of December 17th. I appreciate very much the photographs of the Mehl Confederatio, and would very much appreciate a duplicate pair of prints together with the weight of the piece in either grains or grams.

I disagree with you and think that the photograph is quite good. We sold Futter the Carolina token with the gilt. It did not particularly appeal to me when I picked it out of the Brand Collection, and of course, Mehl's catalog comments about the New York Club "experts" is pure hogwash; (if there is an expert on this series in the New York Numismatic Club, it is a great surprise to me).

The plantation token restrike is listed in the Standard Catalog, as based on information from various and sundry sources, ~~with this piece~~ ^{was} restruck in the late 19th Century from ~~the~~ unused original dies, badly broken on the right side of the obverse. I think that Lincoln of London manoeuvred a deal but I am not sure. Restrikes from different dies are nothing new. I refer you to the 1783 Washington draped bust cents (Lincoln, circa 1859-60), and the Copper Company of upper Canada half penny dated 1794, (the restrikes being from entirely different dies than the original).

You are doing awfully well with your photography, it seems to me but we have nothing to send you at the moment. Will write you further just as soon as things simmer down at this end.

Very best personal regards, and very best wishes for the new year in which all join.

Sincerely,



John J. Ford, Jr.

JJF:dn

St. Louis, Missouri

January 7, 1955

B. A. Seby Limited
65 Great Portland Street
London W 1, England

Gentlemen:

I have begun to collect the die varieties of the tin or pewter piece of James II with the denomination 1/2d real and am wondering if you have any of these coins in stock. Some of these were re-strikes, possibly by Lincoln, many years ago, and you may feel free to send me restrikes as well as originals. Some are also known in copper and I would be interested in these types also.

I would appreciate, also, any information which you have concerning who might have made the re-strikes.

I do not believe that you know me, but I am a good friend of Wayte Raymond and was a very close friend of Mr. B. G. Johnson prior to his death.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Missouri
U.S.A.

EPN/atb

January 7, 1955

Mr. H. J. Stride, General Clerk
The Mint
London, England

Dear Mr. Stride:

I have been successful in finding the authorization for the tin 1/2h real issued under James II in 1688 by the London Mint. It has been located in the Treasury out-letter book, tome 27-11, page 424. It shows that the coin was intended for the British colonies which used Spanish colonial money.

I have noticed several die varieties of this coin and would like to ask you a few questions with respect to it..... Does the mint collection have any of the dies remaining? Do you know who made modern restrikes of this piece? Do you have any of these pieces in copper? Do you know anything about Richard Holt, who, apparently, was in charge of minting these pieces?

The authority for this piece as well as information concerning the piece has never been known in American Numismatics and I am going to publish an article on it. Any information which you might have with respect to it would be most appreciated. It is not a particularly rare piece but is interesting.

If you would like a copy of the out-letter book text I will be glad to send it to you.

Thank you, very much, for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Missouri
U.S.A.

B. A. SEABY, LTD.

N^o 32709

DIRECTORS
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E. A. E. PORTER.
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CABLES: NUMISMATIC, LONDON.

APPROVAL INVOICE

Mr. Eric F. Newman,
2400 Washington Avenue,
St. Louis 2 Missouri, U.S.A.

11th January 1955

THESE GOODS ARE
SENT FOR 7 DAYS
APPROVAL FROM
TIME OF DELIVERY

1.	Florida	James II	plantation money	2 5 -
2.	"	"	"	1 15 -
3.	"	"	"	1 10 -
				<u>£ 5 10 -</u>

January 25, 1955

Mr. Elston G. Bradfield, Editor, Numismatist
Box 3491
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bradfield:

While I know Mr. Mosher, I have not had the opportunity of meeting you.

I have written and enclose herewith for proposed publication in the Numismatist, an article with respect to the tin plantation token of James II about which, I believe, I have discovered the first historic evidence. I am also enclosing photographs which should accompany the article. If you are interested in using it would you be kind enough to let me know for what issue you plan its publication. If you are not interested in publication of it, there is no harm done and I would appreciate its return.

I have a few other articles which are ready for publication and some of them, perhaps, should be placed in the Numismatist.

If you would like further material I will be more than glad to cooperate with you.

Very truly yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN
A.N.A. 4624

ETN/atb



THE NUMISMATIST

Official Magazine of the

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ELSTON G. BRADFIELD, Editor

P. O. Box 3491

CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

January 30, 1955

Mr. Eric S. Newman
Elison Brothers Stores, Inc.
600 Washington Ave.
St Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman:

I hasten to acknowledge receipt of your very fine study on the American plantation 1/24th real. It is a great pleasure to receive such a well prepared and worthwhile contribution to American numismatics. I am pleased to accept it for publication in The Numismatist at an early date. The documentary evidence you bring to light should go a long way toward clarifying this token's history and should stir some interest in colonial numismatics.

I would, indeed, be very happy to see the other articles you have prepared and will give them every consideration for possible use in our magazine. Please send them to me at your earliest convenience.

May I ask you to do me a favor? Will you please send me a paragraph or two containing biographical facts on yourself, your numismatic specialties, and noteworthy highlights of either numismatic or other events in your life? I wish to institute a feature that will introduce Numismatist contributors to our readers, for I feel they would like to know something about the men who are writing for us. Also, I believe numismatic authors do not receive as much recognition as they should and I'd like to do something to change that situation.

With kindest personal regards and in anticipation of additional articles, I am

Cordially yours

Elston G. Bradfield

February 1, 1955

Mr. Elston G. Bradfield, Editor
The Numismatist
P.O.Box 3491
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bradfield:

Your letter of January 30, 1955 indicating you would like to publish my article on the American Plantation 1/24th Real, is acknowledged. I have improved the article slightly and enclose herewith a revised text and would appreciate it if you would return the text I submitted.

I have available an article on the colonial coinage of Virginia giving its history, new documentary evidence and a study of die varieties. It would probably have to be broken up into two or three sections. At first I felt this should be published by the American Numismatic Society but now I feel it should be separately published.

As to biographical material, I have very little to be modest about. I have collected American coins, tokens and paper money of all types for 33 years, beginning at the age of 10. My most important numismatic published writings have been "Continental Currency Coinage" and "Varieties of the Fugio Cent" both of which were published in the Coin Collectors' Journal. I learned much in numismatics from the late B. G. Johnson. I was born in 1911, in St. Louis, Missouri, graduated as an engineer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduated as a lawyer at Washington University, and am now Secretary of Edison Brothers Stores, Inc., which operates shoe stores.

You indicated that authors do not receive recognition and I am sincere when I say that I don't expect any.

Page 2

February 1, 1955

Mr. Elston G. Bradfield, Editor
Chicago 54, Illinois

I have a large book in process on the American copper coinage from 1776 through 1789.

Please don't bore anybody with matters concerning me unless you do it for all those who have written for the magazine.

When the item does come out I would like at least 25 reprints to send to the parties who have been helpful to me.

Looking forward to meeting you at any convenient time, I am

Sincerely yours,

ERIC L. NEWMAN

EFN/atb

February 16, 1955

Mr. Alston C. Bradfield, Editor
Post Office Box 3491
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bradfield:

With respect to my study of the American
Declaration taken which I turned in for sub-
mission, I have been fortunate enough to
be able to add and clarify the article which
I turned in. If it is not too late, will
you be kind enough to return my text to me
as promptly as possible and I will have it
back within two days.

You have two separate drafts of the document
and if you return both of them I will be able
to piece together the new one very simply.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NERMAN

ENP/atb



THE NUMISMATIST

Official Magazine of the

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ELSTON G. BRADFIELD, Editor

P. O. Box 3491

CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

February 17, 1955

Mr. Eric L. Newman
1401 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman:

This will acknowledge receipt of the revised text of the plantation tokens article. Since printers do not like to work from carbon copies, which smudge and become unreadable quickly, I transferred the changes to the original. I am returning herewith the carbon.

I hope I may have the opportunity of considering your article on Virginia colonial coinage for Numismatist publication. If the length requires it, we can run it in installments.

The matter of reprints, overruns or extra copies is taken care of by the General Secretary, since he is in the same city as the printers. May I suggest that you drop him (Eric Pearson, P.O. Box 577, Wichita, Kans.) a note about them? I receive a small supply of each issue, but only enough for a couple of copies to each contributor.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely

Elston G. Bradfield



THE NUMISMATIST

Official Magazine of the

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ELSTON G. BRADFIELD, Editor

P. O. Box 3491

CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

February 21, 1955

Mr. Eric P. Newman
400 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman:

In accordance with your request of February 16, I am enclosing the original draft (as amended) of your article on the plantation token. After you have made whatever additions or corrections you wish, you can return it to me for publication. I have already prepared cuts for the illustrations.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours

Elston G. Bradfield

THE FIRST DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIAL TIN 1/24TH REAL
by
Eric P. Newman, St. Louis, Mo.

The excitement of opening the door to the history of an early American coin is one of the real satisfactions which can come to a collector. I have been fortunate to locate what appears to be the first historic information with respect to the tin 1/24th real token issued during the reign of James II of England. Up to the present the origin, the date of issue and the intended use have been matters of supposition and the coins themselves were the only basis for speculative conclusions. Crosby (p.348) merely mentions the coin without even describing or picturing it. Modern coin catalogues list it under Florida, but speculate about its attribution.

Tin as a basis for English coinage was proposed about 1679 because its market price had fallen abruptly. Due to political pressure from the tin miners of Cornwall and Devon as well as the Crown's need for revenue from operations of the tin mining industry, tin farthings with a square copper plug were coined under the authority of Charles II in 1684 instead of copper. Halfpence and farthings of the same type dated 1685, 1686 and 1687 were coined by James II. After James II fled in December 1688 English tin coinage was not resumed under William and Mary until 1690.

In the Out-letter Book of the Treasury, Tome 27/11, page 424, the following copy of a letter written on August 13, 1688 at Windsor Castle by Henry Guy, Secretary to James II, is preserved:

facilities of the royal mint, since the charges for dies and coinage conform to those customarily made by the mint to other franchise holders.

The meaning of plantations as used in the document could only mean plantations in America because English colonies in the Eastern hemisphere did not customarily use Spanish money. The English plantations in America at that time included New England, New York, East and West Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Bermuda, Carolina, Jamaica, Barbados and a group of smaller islands in the West Indies. Florida, not ^{then} being English, was definitely not included in the area for intended circulation. What part of America was intended requires an analysis of the monetary conditions then existing.

none

In ascertaining the meaning of the word "plantations," it must be noted that all English colonies in America and elsewhere were referred to in England as "plantations" regardless of the nature of their economic local operations. When we find that the colonies then held by England in the eastern hemisphere did not automatically circulate or base their values on English money we must conclude that the American plantations are being referred to. The English plantations in America at that time included Newfoundland, New England, New York, East and West Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina, Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbados and a group of smaller islands in the West Indies. Florida, not then being English, was definitely not included in the area for intended circulation. xx West part of America was intended requires an analysis of the similar conditions then existing.

In the seventeenth century the balance of trade in favor of England eliminated ^{almost all} English coin from circulation in the colonies. Money of account in English denominations was used primarily in adjusting local barter transactions but in commercial trade Spanish colonial pieces of eight reals were the basis of values and calculations. After the end of its own mint operations in 1682 Massachusetts Bay established the Piece of Eight as current money of New England (Crosby p.85) and its own silver because of its short weight was being valued on Spanish standards. In Virginia beginning in 1645 the Spanish piece of eight was designated by law as the standard of currency. Similar economic practices existed in other English colonies in North America because no supply of other acceptable currency was available and no colonial paper money had then been issued. With respect to small coin the North American colonies were in 1688 refusing to accept English and Irish token money because of its lack of intrinsic value.

In those British West Indies which were originally

settled by the English, such as Barbados, the use of the Piece of Eight was standard even though there was an English money of account. In Jamaica which was taken from the Spanish by the English in 1655 monetary practices by 1688 were similar to those of the other nearby English possessions, disrupted to some extent by an oversupply of Spanish coin seized by privateers openly operating out of Port Royal. It can therefore be said that in all English plantations in America they were then accepting only Spanish coin and money valued in Spanish coin. This is further confirmed by an important omission in the foregoing letter. If the tin 1/24th real pieces had been intended ^{only} for the British West Indies possessions and not the ^{continental dominions} North American colonies, then the reference to the convenience of use in the European dominions would have certainly included ^{the continental dominions in North America} North American possessions as the latter were constantly pleading for relief from lack of small change of honest value and were known to be currently using Spanish coin. ^{for some colonial}

II With respect to monetary regulations ~~sent~~ for the colonies in America, we find that the subsequent ~~1704~~ 1704 proclamation of Queen Anne (Crosby p. 117) and its enactment into law in 1707 attempted to keep English money of account from ~~being~~ being degraded principally by Spanish colonial coin in all English colonies in America. Likewise the Rosa Americana coinage franchise of 1722 applied to all "islands, dominions and territories in America."

The reference to the 1/24th real as a farthing is deceptive because the coins are the same weight and almost the same diameter as the English half penny of James II. In order to enable these tin pieces to circulate for a farthing in money of account it was necessary that their weight be far in excess of that used for English coin. The piece of eight was worth much more than 4 shillings in America as the 6 pence per real value set forth in the letter was not "realistic". The size of the tin piece, therefore, was to endeavor to have it pass for 1/24th real.

The specimens of this coinage which I have examined weigh between 140 and 150 grains. In looking at only a few pieces I have found three different obverse dies and four different reverse dies. Some obverses have HIB for Ireland in the legend and another has HB. The position of the king's head relative to the lettering varies in each obverse. On the reverses I have found variations principally in the size of the fleurs-de-lis and the lions and with the number of harp strings varying from 6 to 11. On one reverse the 4 in 24 is turned 90° to the right, thus 2⁴. I welcome the opportunity to examine additional specimens of these coins so that I may make a table of die varieties.

There are restrikes of these pieces from original dies attributed to Lincoln of London. They are generally very black in color and are sometimes found without the proper edge design of a single band of dots between parallel lines. The restrikes are often but not always from an obverse die which is broken along a line under ET and extending to the borders.

No evidence as to where and to what extent any of these American Plantation tokens circulated has come to my attention as yet. Now that we know what they are other facts as to their use are bound to come to light. The writer is grateful to Leonard S. Forrer for his assistance in helping to locate one of the most welcome numismatic excerpts from the English records.

February 22, 1955

Mr. Elston G. Bradfield, Editor
Post Office Box 3491
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bradfield:

I am returning herewith the revised article I submitted to you on the American Colonial Pewter 1/24th Real. This incorporates some additional data which I was fortunate enough to obtain. I would appreciate knowing what month you plan to use it.

My reason for requesting the information as to when it will run is so that I can write a timely letter to the general secretary so that extra copies can be printed.

I will appreciate your cooperation and if you care to have the page proofs submitted to me for proof-reading, I will be glad to do so.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb



THE NUMISMATIST

Official Magazine of the

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ELSTON G. BRADFIELD, Editor

P. O. Box 3491

CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

March 1, 1955

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Olson Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman:

This will acknowledge receipt of the revised version of your manuscript. I am glad you obtained the new material so it could be incorporated in the body of the original article rather than published subsequently as an addendum.

I have made a note to advise you in advance of publication so you can arrange with Mr. Newman for added copies. I am always planning ahead by several issues, so I cannot tell you at this time just what the date will be. As I indicated in my last letter, the cuts are already prepared.

With kindest regards and much appreciation for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours

Elston G. Bradfield



Mr. E. P. Newman,

400 Washington Avenue,

St. Louis 2, Missouri,

U. S. A.

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Sender's name and address: B. A. SEABY LTD.

65, GREAT PORTLAND STREET,

LONDON, W.1.

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P. J. SEABY

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LONDON, W.1,

ENGLAND.

Mr. E. P. Newman,
400 Washington Avenue,
St. Louis 2, Missouri, U.S.A.

3rd March, 1955.

Dear Sir,

We thank you for your letter and cheque, the receipt for which has been sent under separate cover.

Concerning the plantation pieces we do not think that the ones we sent you are restrikes made by Lincoln, because they were duplicates of the ones in the Ashmolean Museum, and the lead carbonization shows that they had been in their drawers for a very long time.

We very much regret that we cannot help you in explaining this question of Lincoln restrikes, because our firm was only founded in 1926 and we have no catalogues of this firm from 1880 to 1910. We are sending off today our last plantation token, the obverse is a very nice one but the reverse is slightly lead carbonized.

Yours faithfully,
For B. A. SEABY LTD.

B. A. Seaby

B. A. SEABY, LTD.

Nº 33633

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Mr E. P. Newman,

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1955

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YOUR REFERENCE

MINT REFERENCE 9921/55



ROYAL MINT,
LONDON, E.C.3.

23rd March, 1955.

Dear Mr. Newman,

Mr. Stride has asked me to reply to your letter of the 7th January, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ real pieces.

There are no dies of these pieces nor, any specimens of the copper pieces in the Royal Mint Museum. I am sorry also that it has not been possible to obtain any information about the maker of the modern restrikes or about Richard Holt.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to be "G. F. Harrell". The signature is written in a cursive style and is enclosed within a simple, hand-drawn rectangular border.

Eric P. Newman, Esq.,
100 Washington Avenue,
St. Louis 8, Missouri,
U.S.A.

March 25, 1955

Mr. Elston G. Bradfield
The Numismatist
American Numismatic Association
P. O. Box 3491
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bradfield:

You have my article on the powder halfpence of James II awaiting publication and in view of the fact that I sent the article to a few friends of mine who could be helpful, I have revised pages 5 and 6 and have added new pages 7 and 8 and enclose the same. Please throw away the present pages 5 and 6.

You were going to let me know when this was going to be published as I would like to check the proof and arrange for extra copies.

Thank you for your helpfulness.

Sincerely yours,

EBB/atb

DIRECTORS

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LONDON, W.1.

ENGLAND.

Mr. E. F. Newman,
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, 2, Missouri,
U.S.A.

1st April, 1955.

Dear Sir,

We thank you for your letter of 21st March. We realise that the condition of the James II Plantation piece was not very good and priced it accordingly. We are afraid that we cannot find out more for you as to whether these coins were restruck, but perhaps it would be a good idea for you to write to Mr. Walker, Keeper of the Coin Department, British Museum, W.C.2., and he might be able to tell you more about it. We will try to get the other coins you are interested in.

Yours faithfully,
For B. A. SEABY LTD.

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME



BRI
2



Mr. E. F. Newman,

400 Washington avenue,

St. Louis, 2, Missouri,

U. S. A.

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THE NUMISMATIST

Official Magazine of the

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ELSTON G. BRADFIELD, Editor

P. O. Box 3491

CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

April 12, 1955

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Ave.
St. Louis 2, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman:

My apologies for the long delay in acknowledging your letter of March 25 with enclosure on the plantation 1/24 real. I will substitute the pages you suggest and add pages 7 and 8.

I will be pleased to advise you ahead of publication but because of the way The Numismatist is handled, it will not be feasible for me to submit proofs to you in advance. Under our system, I copy-read and edit a ms., send it to the printer in Wichita, who returns galley proofs from which I dummy-up the magazine. The paste-up is then fired back to the printer within 36 to 48 hours, leaving no time for proofs to be sent to authors. We are fortunate, however, in that our printer makes few errors and most of those that do get by are caught by me when reading the galleys before make-up, so you have little to fear as to the accuracy of your article. In editing, I may change the copy occasionally in the interests of style, syntax or clarity, but I doubt if there will be much of this to do on your manuscript. If any major changes seem advisable, I shall advise you accordingly.

As I mentioned in an earlier letter, I have prepared halftones and will run your article at the earliest possible date. With appreciation of your help and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours

Elston G. Bradfield

CABLES. NUMISMATIC LONDON

B. A. SEABY LTD.

65, GREAT PORTLAND STREET

DIRECTORS

H. A. SEABY
E. A. E. PORTER
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P. J. SEABY

COINS AND MEDALS

NUMISMATIC PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

INSURANCES EFFECTED.

LONDON. W.1.

ENGLAND.

Mr. J. H. [unclear]
400 Washington Avenue,
Chicago, [unclear] [unclear] [unclear],
St. Louis 2, Mo., U.S.A.

5th May, 1954.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of 7th April - it is the material
presentation which concerned me. We shall not object that this
is a copyright work to our friends but it is not possible for a
reproduction that can reach any one or twenty years ago to give such a
value as that of a reproduction of it.

We have many papers here to give you to give you to [unclear]
with any other material that you might be able to give you a [unclear]
reproduction also [unclear] of the originals and [unclear] of these [unclear].

Yours faithfully,
B. A. SEABY LTD.

Handwritten signature: J. H. [unclear]

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME



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Sender's name and address: **B. A. SEABY LTD.**
65, GREAT PORTLAND STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER
MAY BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

To open cut

June 20, 1955

Mr. Alston Q. Bradford, Editor
The Mariner
P. O. Box 3491
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bradford:

You will recall that you have my article entitled "The First Documentary Evidence of the American Colonial Sewer 1/7th Deal".

I am going to Europe in 10 days and nearly unable to know if the date of its publication was definite as yet as I do not wish to miss the opportunity to order some additional copies of those pages constituting that article.

Would you be kind enough to let me know, promptly, whether a publication date has been arranged and send me the name of the printer to contact.

I hesitate to bother you with this item but would appreciate it if you would advise me.

Sincerely yours,

AWW/stb



THE NUMISMATIST

Official Magazine of the

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ELSTON G. BRADFIELD, Editor

P. O. Box 3491

CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

June 25, 1955

Mr. Eric R. Newman, Secretary
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman:

Just finished the final makeup of the July issue and will air mail it to the printer within the hour. I am happy to say that we are carrying your article in that issue on page 713. Your story occupies about four and a third pages, including the two cuts and the table. I have advised Mr. Reagan that you will probably want reprints and suggest that you get in touch with him (P.O.Box 577, Wichita, Kans.) on the matter. The printer is McCormick-Armstrong Co., 1501 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kans.

It has been a pleasure to publish your paper and I hope we may have another in the not too distant future. Your co-operation and help are appreciated.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for a good trip, I am

Sincerely yours

Elston G. Bradfield

June 29, 1955

Mr. Donald Reagan
P. O. Box 577
Wichita, Kansas

Dear Mr. Reagan:

In the forthcoming July issue of the Numismatist is an article I wrote entitled "The First Documentary Evidence of the American Colonial Pewter 1/2hth Real".

Mr. Bradfield advised you that I would probably want reprints. My thought is that if you could run 100 extra impressions of those particular pages on which the article is printed, that would serve my purpose and if there is any cost in connection with it I will reimburse you. Please handle it as you think best as I will be away on vacation.

I sincerely appreciate your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

June 30, 1955

Mr. Lewis Reagan
P. O. Box 577
Wichita, Kansas

Dear Mr. Reagan:

When I wrote you a day or so ago I got your first name wrong, for which I apologize. Nevertheless, I am sure you will have no difficulty in having 100 extra sheets containing my article run off.

I would also like 4 extra copies of the July Numismatist and would appreciate it if you will send them to me. I am enclosing a check to cover the extra Numismatists.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

LVR:atb



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

LEWIS M. REAGAN, *General Secretary*

P. O. Box 577

WICHITA 1, KANSAS

July 29 1955

Mr Eric P Newman
6450 Cecil Ave
St Louis 5, Mo

Dear Mr Newman,

I have been advised by our printers that the reprints of your article, that you had requested, have been shipped. I hope that the job is entirely satisfactory to you.

In accordance with our usual policy, the ANA will pay a part of the cost of these...in this case about 50%. If you feel so inclined, the inclosed statement will suggest the amount that will be accepted from you toward the payment of this invoice.

Cordially yours,

Lewis M. Reagan
General Secretary

*McCormick Armstrong Co
1501 E Douglas
Wichita 1 Kan*

*Total cost 31.97
ANA pays 16.97
3 pay 15.00*

August 16, 1955

Mr. S. S. Arnold
110 South Virginia Avenue
Millsville, Illinois

Dear Mr. Arnold:

The last time I saw you, you indicated that you did not care, particularly, about the variation of your jaws. It is 1/2 inch real and you promised me that I could exchange yours for one which I might succeed in obtaining. I would very much appreciate that accommodation and am enclosing herewith an undischarged specimen which I was very fortunate to obtain and hope you can send me yours in exchange. I had several badly worn specimens to exchange but did not wish to do so until I got one that was in condition comparable to the one you have.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

BFA/atb

August 22, 1955

Mr. Richard D. Kenney
C/o James, Incorporated
300 West Main Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Kenney:

As soon as we meet I will call you by your first name but not before.

I read with great interest your article in the July Scrapbook in view of the fact that I have a problem which I have been unable to solve.

In the July issue of the Numismatist, I wrote an article on the 1/20th real pewter pieces, after having done a great deal of research on them. I have just returned from England, where I did some further research. I am enclosing two reprints of this article for your convenience.

I am wondering if you have any information on the restriking of these pieces. I searched everywhere I could to try to find something which would indicate the source and the period of the restrikes. I assume they are restrikes rather than the discovery of a new hoard because of the copper restrike which is in the collection of A.N.S. in New York. The copper restrike has a smooth, perfect edge while all the coins in pewter, whether original or alleged restrikes, have a dotted edge which was rolled on before striking. I have six different die varieties in my own collection and am quite befuddled because several of the coins from different dies have the same general appearance and it would not seem likely that a restriker would use a number of different dies. The pewter out of which these coins were made varies in the amount of lead and as a result some coins are very disintegrated and others are lovely. I do

-2-

August 22, 1955

Mr. Richard D. Kenney
Louisville, Kentucky

wish you would check the information you have and see when there was a burst of selling of these coins in the catalogues or lists and also if you know of any suggestions to solve my problem.

If you feel it would be of value to you to examine my group of coins I will be glad to send them to you. It just bothers me to be faced with a problem of this nature and not to be able to solve it.

kindest regards.

Sincerely,

ERIC S. BOWMAN

ESB/atb

August 26, 1955

Department of Coins and Medals
British Museum
London, England

Gentlemen:

I wish to thank you for your kindness in permitting me to examine and make notes of the coins of Colonial America which you have in your collection. It was most enjoyable and I particularly enjoyed the opportunity of talking with the members of the staff.

You will recall that one of the questions I wanted information on was the matter of the restriking of the James II 1/2th real and I am looking forward to receiving any information you have as to who did the restriking, when the coins were restruck, and how the restrikes should be distinguished from the genuine coins.

I had just written an article on the subject which accurately dates the coins and it gives some of the information concerning them but the portion with respect to the restrikes is as noncommittal as anything I have ever written. I am enclosing two reprints of my article for your convenience. I would very much appreciate any information you have on the subject of restriking since several of the coins in your trays are marked restrikes. I would also be interested in knowing how early in your literature the pewter tin coins of this type are mentioned. I would be very grateful for any information which you could send me on this subject.

Again, many thanks for your cooperation and friendliness.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC F. NEWMAN

EFN/atb

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH AND 156TH STS

NEW YORK 32, N.Y.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1955

Dear Mr. Newman

On behalf of The American Numismatic Society, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your recent gift of

FIRST DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE....

BY E.P. Newman

May I express to you our hearty appreciation of the interest you have shown in the growth of our collections.

Yours respectfully,

Louis Sweet

President

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Mo.

September 9, 1955

Mr. Elmer G. Nelson
2745 North 57th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Nelson:

One of the men who was at the convention indicated that you had on display a 1/2"th real pewter token and for statistical purposes I would like to know what variety it is.

I am sending you a copy of my recent work on the subject and would appreciate hearing from you with respect to it.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC V. NEWMAN

ENK/atb

JAMES, INCORPORATED

"Every Thing For The Stamp & Coin Collector"

300 West Main Street
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

September 9, 1955

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

Your letter of August 22 asking about the 1/24 Real Restrikes intrigued me no end.

I have spent the better part of 8 days, to the tune of about two hours a night at home, ransacking my library and cartons of old catalogs. All, thus far, to no avail.

the Your article in The Numismatist was highly interesting and I enjoyed reading it. As a matter of fact, the article stimulated a little thinking before your letter arrived.

Yes Linclon and Son, as you know, restruck, or had restruck, other pieces as well. Most notable is the Copper Company of Upper Canada token. In fact, I turned up a card issued by them in 1880's advertising the pieces for sale. I remember giving the card (also reprinted in one of the very early Numismatists) to John Ford several years ago. Have you written to him yet regarding the Florida pieces?

No Why more than one pair of dies may possibly have been used on the restrikes, I do not pretend to know. You must bear in mind that the Janvier reducing machine was well developed in that period and, with little difficulty, an original slapped on the machine in order to reproduce either a die or hub. The dots, or lack thereof, are a function of the collar only. It is also a simple matter to take the reproduced die and touch it up via hand-engraving, thus creating varieties.



A.N.A.

JAMES, INCORPORATED

"Every Thing For The Stamp & Coin Collector"

300 West Main Street
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

2

Mr. Eric P. Newman
St. Louis Missouri

*checked
RNS*
*Not in
Hocking*
where
My seven years at the ANS afforded me a treasury of literature, mostly uncataloged as I had a predilection for old fixed-price lists, circulars, and like material which the average researcher holds in contempt. If I were back at the ANS now, and this is hint to you should you have the time to do so---I would go through all the U.S. and English loose dealer lists; certainly all the ads in publications; and even the little odds and ends inserted in periodicals such as the AJN, Numismatist and others. Unfortunately, my own library is meagre by comparison. Another thought---have you carefully checked Hocking on the existing dies in the B.M? I do not have a copy myself. At any rate, Lincoln is our boy and a rough guess (very rough) is that Pinches & Son did the restriking proper. I think they are still in business. I would also write The Mint, Birmingham, although previous correspondence with them produced little help other than their foreign issues.

Please excuse the following brainstorm: Your mention of Part Royal immediately produced a psychoanalytical thought association with Part Real. Perhaps this Dick Tracy approach may prove fruitful.

I don't believe I would be able to add anything by personal inspection of your pieces; you did rather excellent job yourself.

*13.5, 10
redesigned
by Eng. Clinton
S. Drake*
I've a favor to ask of you, Mr. Newman. At the Omaha convention I purchased a Missouri Union Military Bond, similar to the Confederate Missouri Defense Bond. It is of \$1.00 value, printed by the American Bank Note Co., and obviously relates to the Union and is dated 1863. James Curto tells me he has a set of 2 or 3 values. What do you know of this issue.

*Don't
2 J. Curto*
I enclose photos of the ANS specimens of the pewter pieces, if you can use them.

Trusting that we may meet soon--I yearn to see part of your collection----, I remain

Cordially,

Richard D. Kenney
Richard D. Kenney



RDK/jw

A.N.A.

I am very pleased to hear of your success
and if you need anymore information on this or
any other colonial thing that I may have given
feel free to call on me.

I do not have a very extensive collection
(only 27 birds) in the colonies, but the
majority are in nice condition.

I had the intention of writing you before
I received your letter. But I delayed writing
as I am doing quite a bit of work on the
the convention in Ocala.

Sincerely,

Elmer C. Nelson

Elmer C. Nelson
1400 Shirley Court
Lincoln 8, Nebraska

P.S. Please note new address

September 21, 1955

Mr. Richard Kenney
James, Incorporated
300 West Main Street
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Kenney:

I am sorry I put you to all the work you did on the plantation tokens and I thank you for your complimentary remarks on the research I did. You turned up some information for me which may be helpful and I would appreciate it if you could give me the address of Pinches & Son who apparently did the restriking for Lincoln.

The various dies are completely different in punching and are not retouched or reproduced by any producing machine. I have consulted John Ford and a number of others but they cannot help me. I have checked A.S.E. library for Lincoln pamphlets. The dies are not listed in Mocking and they are not in the British Mint, where I was this summer to check further. I am, frankly, bewildered as to why several dies would be used for the restriking except perhaps that one die broke. Perhaps there were only two reverse dies and two obverse dies used in restriking. In any event, let me hear from you and I will write Pinches & Son and see what they know.

You asked about the Missouri Union Military Bond. These came in \$1, \$3, \$5 and \$10.00 denominations and were redeemed to a great extent. They are, as you indicated, the issues by the Union Army of Missouri. They are scarce. I only have a \$1 and a \$10 in my collection of the 1863 date and a \$1 of the 1865 date.

Your yearning to see part of my collection should be satisfied and I look forward to meeting you whenever you have the opportunity. It is always a pleasure for me to show to those who appreciate coins some of the items which I have. I also like to be intrigued by puzzling numismatic questions of which we all have a large stock.

Sincerely yours,

September 23, 1955

Mr. W. G. Arnold
610 North Virginia Avenue
Belleville, Illinois

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Dick Johnson reported to me you did not feel the condition of the 1/24th reel I sent you was as nice as the one you had and I presume you are referring to the fact that the one I sent was slightly off center. I have since gotten another one and would be glad to give it to you at the first opportunity.

Would you let me know your wishes.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC I. NEWMAN

EIN/atb

September 27, 1955

Mr. Elston C. Bradfield, Editor
The Numismatist
P. O. Box 3491
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bradfield:

When you published my article in the July Numis-
matist entitled "The First Documentary Evidence
on the American Colonial Pewter 1/24th Real"
you had cuts made and I am wondering whether
these cuts are thrown away or whether I can
keep them for further numismatic use.

What is your practice in that regard?

Sincerely yours,

ERN/atb

ERIC F. NEWMAN

JAMES, INCORPORATED

"Every Thing For The Stamp & Coin Collector"

300 West Main Street
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

September 30, 1955

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

In glancing through some miscellaneous notes the other day, I came across the following information relative to our friend Lincoln, albeit no reference to the Florida pieces:

From the Stamp & Coin Journal, July 1886, page 10.

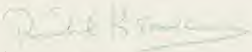
"Restrikes of this medal (Libertas Americana) may be recognized by a small break in the obverse die above the figure 4. Lincoln, of London, is said to own the dies, and to have struck the medal in silver."

I also have a note stating that Lincoln died in 1885 or 1886.

Passing it on to you for what it's worth.

Cordially,

JAMES, INCORPORATED


Richard D. Kenney

PDE/jw

My, how sweet?



A.N.A.



THE NUMISMATIST

Official Magazine of the

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ELSTON G. BRADFIELD, Editor

P. O. Box 3491

CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

October 1, 1955

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Bros. Stores, Inc.
1400 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman:

Referring to your letter of Sept. 29 and your request for the cuts used to illustrate your article "The First Documentary Evidence on the American Colonial Pewter 1/2th Real," you are welcome to them if they are still available. I shall advise Mr. VirDen Mayo, Vice President of McCormick-Armstrong Co., 1501 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kans., of your interest in these cuts and ask him to have them forwarded to you if he still has them. McCormick-Armstrong Co. is our printer and Mr. Mayo has charge of our account.

Sincerely yours

Elston G. Bradfield

October 4, 1955

American Numismatic Society

Broadway between 155th and 156th

New York 32, New York

Gentlemen:

Do you have in your library the "History of
Currency in the British Colonies from the
Earliest Times to the Present Day", written
by Robert Chalmers and published in 1893 in
England? If so, I would appreciate it if
you could send it to me and I will be glad
to send it back very promptly as well as
repay you for the postage.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

October 6, 1955

John Pinches, Ltd.
21, Albert Embankment
London, S. E. 11, England

Gentlemen:

I have just completed the writing of an article on the subject of the James II 1/24th real in pewter which was made for the American plantations by private interests without authority from but with tacit consent of James II and his Treasury Department. These coins have on the obverse an equestrian figure of James II and the following text "IACOVUS II D.G. MAG. BRI. FEAR. ET. NIB. REX." with some variations and on the reverse is a shield having the lions of England and Scotland, the fleur-de-lis of France and the harp of Ireland with the text: "VAL. 24 PART REAL HISPAN." These coins were restruck in the latter part of the 19th century from the original dies and I believe that your firm did that work.

In studying the coins I have found 6 separate obverses and 6 separate reverses and I have also found it extremely difficult to determine which are the originals and which are the restrikes.

My interest is purely numismatic and I would very much appreciate your cooperation in giving me any information you can with respect to when you restruck them, whether you still have the dies or know where they are, how many dies were used for the restriking, how many restrikes were made in pewter, how many were made in copper. Do you still have examples of those you restruck? Of course, I do not expect you, at this time, to be able to answer all of the foregoing questions but if you can give me any information on any of them I will forward to you a copy of my article which lists all the die varieties I know. The coins themselves have never been particularly valuable either before or after your restriking but are unusually interesting as being the only English token made with a Spanish denomination for the new world.

I was in London this summer and did not, at that time, realize you had probably participated in the restriking. The restriking was sold through the Lincoln firm of numismatists, of London.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Missouri
U.S.A.

October 11, 1955

Mr. Richard D. Kinney
Jases, Incorporated
300 West Main Street
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Dick:

I have found the address of Winches and have written them.

I have almost come to the conclusion that the only restrikes of the plantation pieces are 4-D, 4-E and 5-D. I have almost come to another conclusion which I will write up, namely, that these pieces are referred to as "black dogs". See Crosby, page 203. In spite of all the trash written on what "black dogg" means, it came from the Scotch billon coin called the "plack" which had a rampant lion. The rampant lions, of course, were always called "doggs" on the large and small pieces. From then on, the words "black dogg" were applied to practically every bill and coin. I cannot find any other coin which circulated in America from the end of the Seventeenth Century through the first quarter of the Eighteenth Century except these pewter pieces. I will write this up as soon as I assemble all of my research.

Please send me the Ninth Edition of the "Yeoman".

A friend of mine here has an idea which your firm might be very interested in. It is a rubber stamp which contains the date, the denomination, the condition, mint mark, series, and other information about a coin which can be wet and stamped on envelopes to avoid typewriting or other writing. In other words, it is like a date stamp but is very flexible. He had one or two made up and if this has commercial possibilities I will ask him to send you one for examination.

kindest regards.

Sincerely,

EPH/atb

cc: Mr. Sid Levinson

JOHN PINCHES (MEDALLISTS) LTD.

DIRECTORS: J. R. PINCHES, J. H. PINCHES, L. E. PINCHES.

MEDALLISTS: ENGRAVERS: SILVERSMITHS

DIESINKERS: COMPANY SEALS & PRESSES

21, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, LONDON, S.E. 11

TELEPHONE RELIANCE 1955

TELEGRAMS SPORTROPHY LAMB, LONDON

1011/068003/1941.

John Pinches, Ltd.,
21, Albert Embankment,
London, S.E. 11.
England.

Dear Sir,

We thank you for your letter of the 11th. and
am glad to hear.

We will appreciate your suggestions and
will be glad to try this new it is agreed to. It is difficult
to make a decision. We have been advised several
times in this matter and were helped in the final
decision. We are sure which resulted in our order. We are
glad to hear that you have been very good and we
will be glad to help you in all in the future.

Yours faithfully,
John Pinches (Medallists) Limited.

John Pinches

Yours faithfully,

Dec. 18, 1955

Mr. Eric P. Newman, Secy.
Edison Brothers Stores Inc.
St. Louis Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman:

Just recently a friend of mine showed me a booklet entitled, "First Documentary Evidence on the American Colonial Pewter 1/24 Real Piece.

I have in my possession a similar piece with the turned 24 and was indeed glad to be informed of some of it's history. Up to now, there wasn't any information about it.

I note from the article that on August 13th. this coin was submitted to the Mint for an OK. Would you say that the Mint officers were actually authorized to coin this money if it met with their approval. Please note that there was a time element of four months from the date of the letter to time James II fled in December of 1688. Would you take it for granted that, as a great number are found in all degrees of condition that authority was given the Mint to go thru with coinage. or do you suppose that these coins were prepared in advance of such an OK, and were released, sometime after the king fled, by other than authoritative means.

(over please)

I would appreciate any information you may have on this subject. Also, would you please send me a copy of the pamphlet on this subject if you have an extra one. I have found this a very welcome source of information concerning this curious piece of money. Up to now, this piece is a question mark. Incidentally, my friend is Mr. Richard Picker and you have probably heard of him.

Again I wish to thank you for any information you may have on the subject and please send me a copy of the booklet and the price of such.

Sincerely

W. J. Wild

24 Polhemus Place

Brooklyn 18, N.Y.

RETURN ADDRESS

Mr. W. J. Wild
24 Polhemus Place
Brooklyn 10 N.Y.



Mr. Eric P. Newman, Secy.
Edison Brothers Stores Inc.
St. Louis, Mo.

December 20, 1955

Mr. W. J. Wild
24 Polhemus Place
Brooklyn 15, New York

Dear Mr. Wild:

I was glad to receive your letter of December 15th relative to the plantation 1/2th real. I have never been able to find any further information on the authorization for the coin and merely assume that the politicians approved the use of the Mint for this coinage as they did for others who received coin patents on behalf of the government. I imagine the political situation was confused to such an extent that the letter was merely a justification for the coinage on the basis that if it were put in the negative rather than as a request, they could proceed because the King probably would not act on the matter either way.

I have now concluded that the restrikes included 4-E, 4-D and 5-D. With respect to the sidewise 4, which you have, the picture of the obverse shown in my article does not go with the reverse. This was a mixup in the printing.

There are a few laws objecting to the use of pewter coins in American but those, apparently, are directed against the Regal halfpence and farthings and donot mention the plantation pieces, specifically. I was so delighted to find the information in the article that I will let fellows like yourself dig up some more facts.

I am working on a number of research projects now as to other coins about which little or nothing is known.

I am enclosing a copy of the pamphlet, as you requested, and hope you enjoy it.

I am always glad to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC F. NEWMAN

RICHARD D. KENNEY
3204 RADIANCE ROAD
LOUISVILLE 5, KENTUCKY

9/10/56

DEAR TIT R. NEWMAN:

IT IS NOW 5 A.M. and I've been up all night with our new House Guest - our third boy who was born last Thursday. As I am unable to go back to sleep, I've been playing with the few coins I have and trying to assemble a "Boy-Scout type" set of Colonials in one of my makeshift holders.

I Really have a lot of GALL in making this REQUEST and waiting to you out of the clear blue with nothing to compensate on my part, BUT I find I lack a $\frac{1}{2}$ Real piece of James II. Knowing your interest and RESEARCH in this Series, I was wondering whether you might have a Duplicate of any variety in about Very Fine, that I may PURCHASE from you.

Again, I have enough nerve for you to IGNORE this - and can't say that I'd BLAME you either.

SOME day, I hope to manage a visit to S.L. and TALK Colonials with you. Have you uncovered any new evidence on these "Florida" pieces.

Sincerely
Richard Kenney

September 13, 1966

Dr. Richard D. Kennedy
3204 Westwood Road
Newburgh 5, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Kennedy:

Your letter of 4th August arrived, and it arrived at 5 P. M.
Congratulations on your new book! Boy who still, at least, looks
a coin collector!

Unfortunately, I do not have a duplicate of a plantation first-
class at the present time. Walter has a few in very good to fine
condition but they show corrosive deterioration. If you want
one they could send it to you by air mail. The prices they ask
are quite reasonable on this item and you can work on my name
if you wish.

You ask whether I had uncovered any new evidence on these items
and I am pleased to tell you that I have had a chemical analysis
of one of the original pieces and it turns out to be 97-1/2%
pure silver with an other metal in noticeable quantity. The other
2-1/2% is non-telluric. The next thing I will do is have an
analysis made of the restrikes and I hope they are pewter or
Britannia metal or have some impurity.

I am doing a little research on the Good Samaritan building
along with about five other subjects and wonder whether you
have any additional information on the Good Samaritan which I
may not have. I would appreciate your comments, regardless.
The supplement to the Richman catalogue has considerable data
and Crosby has some. If there is any other you know of I will
be grateful.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

12/2/66

January 21, 1957

Mr. R. H. M. Dolley
Department of Coins and Medals
British Museum
London W. C. 1, England

Dear Mr. Dolley:

Your nice letter of January 16, 1957 arrived and, strangely enough, I was on the verge of writing to you in any event.

On October 22, 1956, I wrote to the attention of Dr. Kent requesting a cast of the Good Samaritan shilling and the James II tin 1/24th real pieces which I marked 2-B and 6-F. I have never heard from him and wonder if it would be possible for you to arrange to have these casts made. I would like to use them to make photographs for publication.

When we talked over the Good Samaritan problem I did not realize that you were formerly at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. Apparently that is where the papers should be of the "Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen and Prisoners of War".

I now have rather substantial evidence that the American specimen of the Good Samaritan shilling did not appear prior to 1858 and, no doubt, arose by virtue of the publicity in connection with the Pembroke sale of 1848. Mr. Wyatt, of New York, was counterfeiting other New England silver money at the time and probably could not resist making an original of an item of which he knew the existence through a picture of a facsimile. One of the give-aways is that on the obverse the legend is spaced so poorly that four dots are used to fill in the space. This, of course, he copied from the Pembroke plate which had a group of dots to fill in for parts of the coin which were lacking. Folkes at least spread the legend around the entire coin and eliminated the dots. It will be one fantastic hoax worthy of being exposed.

Even though we are in different fields I do appreciate your cooperation and I only wish I knew enough to be able to appreciate your work more fully.

If you have nothing better to do you can read my monograph on "Coinage for Colonial Virginia" which ought to be at the museum by now.

My kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC F. NEWMAN
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Missouri, U.S.A.

GOULSTON & STORRS

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

50 FEDERAL STREET

BOSTON 10

May 23, 1957

FIFTH FLOOR
TELEPHONE LIBERTY 2-9649

LEONOLISM GOULSTON (1879-1954)
HERBERT B. EHRMANN
SAMUEL MARKELL
DAVID H. GREENBERG
LOUIS W. BLACK
THOMAS KAPLAN
MARVIN SPARROW
PHILLIP J. NEXON
EDWARD L. LAVINE

Eric P. Newman, Esq.
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Eric:

I got a chance the other night to read
your treatise on 1/24th REAL.

Frankly, I am enthralled by such matters.
Knowing you, as I do, as a very able lawyer and
executive, I just can't imagine the genuine interest
which you have in such matters. The aforementioned
document indicates that you received a real thrill
out of the discovery, and I get a big kick out of it.

I am serious when I say that I would like
more of the same.

Cordially yours,



TK:IC

Plantation Tobacco

Crosby p 348 counts it

In 1861 W C Lincoln & Son describe it as

Ten on per stem $\frac{1}{2}$ of Struck for the American Plantation
(lot # 5352)

	obv	[1]	Rev	[A]
Boyl Spec Smith Spec	Head under G. HIB instead of HIB E higher than E in BRI Hay ends under ^{inter to} base of X		6 strings in harp Flange less lions large Head of Bottom lion left of top two lions H + I widely spaced in H I PAN	
Newman is not correct	Head under B and space left of B Hay ends ^{under space} slightly right of base of X F in FRANK much higher than I in BRI. Left base of E ^{in REX} base H in HIB higher than T in ET	[4]	11 strings in harp Small figure + lions Right flange ^{slightly} lower than left + two horns heads in vertical line	[D]
Newman is not correct	Same as 4	[7] Edge plain cut	Same as 4 (E)	
Newman is not correct	Head under G and Space to right of G Right base of N in FRANK ^{high} Hay ends under right side of base of X	[3]	Side view of 2 strings with diagonal one below 3rd + 4th	[C]
New is not correct	Head under ^{GVB} space between D G widely separated E of ET touch chain ^{not} FRANK But break from under ^{not} upright of A to left base of N under ET + bottom of H across I to left side of B Hay ends under right side of base of X	[5] bright	Same as 4 ✓ D	
Stack	Same as (5)	[9] Cast milled edge	Same as 4 ✓ D	

Seely
#1

Hook directly under
+ touching G
No point after X as X almost
touches base. Hook ends under right end
G or DG is slightly low
I higher than R in BR1

carbonated dark

7 strings on bag
Large fleurs & lions
R lower than L in BR1
hornsheads rise to left
Right fleurs higher than left

Seely
#2

Same as (5)

(3)
carbonated
dark

Same as ~~A~~ D

Seely
#3

Head under space between G + B
second L of II higher +
thicker than first
No hook under left base of X

(6)
carbonated
dark

Strings?
Large fleurs & lions
horns lion right of upper 2
Period after H: 5 P 12 high
Brown over hang bells left

F

Seely
#1

Same as (5)

(10)
carbonated
dark

Same as ~~A~~ D

Seely
#2

Same as (4)

(11)
carbonated
dark

Same as ~~A~~ E

Seely
#3

Same as (4)

(12)
bright

7 strings on bag with top 3 strings close
small fleurs Medium horns
Top lion: left of fleurs 2 =

E

ANC
upper

Same as (2)

(13) 149g
Copper
Plain edge and
some modern fill

Same as ~~A~~ D

ANC

Same as (5)

(14) 120g
bright

Same as ~~A~~ D

ANC

Same as (2)

(15) 142.3g
3/8" thick has no
design & dots
Black in color

Same as ~~A~~ E

Obs.

With
Rev

Rev

W. 1/2

B. 1/2

1. ^{directly} Head ^X under G. A A 6 strings in harp. 1
 HE instead of HIB.
 Hoof ends under center of
 right base of X. Large fleurs de lis
 and lions. Head of lowest
 lion left of heads of other
 two.
2. ^{directly} Head under G and B B 7 strings in harp. 2
 leaf touches G.
 No period after X.
 Hoof ends under right
 end of base of E. Large fleurs de lis and
 lions. Line of lions' heads
 rises to left. Right fleur
 higher than left fleur.
3. ^{centered} Head under space between G and B C C 8 strings in harp with 3
 favoring G. Right base of N high.
 Hoof ends under right side
 of right base of X. diagonal ~~strings~~ between third
 and fourth. Sidewise
 4 in 2 \rightarrow Right fleur
 is high.
4. Head centered under space between D D 11 strings in harp 4
 G and B favoring B. Fan FEED E
 higher than preceding I.
 Hoof ends under space between
 right of base of X. Small fleurs de lis and
 lions. Right fleur slightly
 lower than left fleur.
 Lions' heads in vertical line
5. Head centered under space D E 7 strings in harp with top 4
 between G and B favoring B
 DG widely separated. Hoof
 ends under right side of right
 base of X. Die break connecting
 AN and HI. three close. Small fleurs
 de lis. Highest lion distant
 from and left of other two.
6. Head centered under space F F (?) strings in harp. 6
 between G and B favoring G.
 Second I & II higher & thicker
 than first. Hoof ends under
 left base of X. Large fleurs de lis and lions.
 Lowest lions head right of
 heads of other two.
 Crown over harp tilts left.

Plantation Tokens

Coyle - Obs Lead under G

H B instead of H I B

No outline missing on platform

House & house on platform

House from house ~~and~~ ~~to~~ platform

by not in line to end of

Sluff points left of road to left of M

Newman

#1

Obs head between G & I

H I B in motto

Platform outlined

Knobs on top of platform

House front house extend slightly beyond

middle of M

Sluff points ~~right~~ of center of M

Newman back outline

Obs Same as Newman genuine

Sluff ~~to~~ right of center of M

(no border heading)

Rev

Stumps in base

Flower de lis - loose large

point from underneath

Bottom of top of

House from house

at both ends

H I B in motto

Rev

Stumps in base

Flower de lis & house

small & top not touch shield

sluff

Point flower de lis house

than left one

Rev ~~sluff~~ sluff in base

Small flower de lis

House from house

house shield

Stumps

Top from to left

house 2

Same as ~~sluff~~ 2

Obs

H I B

almost

House front house ~~and~~ ~~to~~ platform

Platform in

Each house up on platform

See head - house can be right of F in FRAN

From back down right up right of A to left base of H, under

ET to right base of A across ~~sluff~~ ~~to~~ ~~to~~

to left side of B half way up

Sluff points ~~right~~ ^{left} of center of M

Rev Same as Newman's

Newman #2

Head between G & I

Different

4 is otherwise

2/9/55

A.N.S. Specimens

ANS #1

147.6 gr. Copper Obs. H/B: Head under space between G and B.

Sm D.G. the G is high & tilted right.
Rev Small flange de la's Sm. lines
equally spaced - Heads directly above

Edge: Plain + shows

Same Die as Newman #1

ANS #2

120.1 gr. Broken Die bright silvery color
Same as return

ANS #3

148.3 gr. Dark Black - ^{side}~~edge~~ of coin peeling

Same as Sealby #1

Obs Head under G No print after REX
Rev Large flange de la's 1st strings. Top line distinct "

Edge is rolled with dots except for $\frac{3}{8}$ "
which is plain

Type	Wt. in Air	Wt. in H_2O	SG.
America M Small Mistle	10.030 gm.	8.610 gm.	7.06
Newcomer Small Mistle	9.220 gm.	8.235 gm.	9.36
Boyd Plantation	9.650 gm.	8.020 gm.	5.91
Newman	9.280 gm.	7.860 gm.	6.53
Sidewise	8.930 gm.	7.640 gm.	6.91
Seaby 1 Malabar	7.840 gm.	6.742 gm.	7.15
Seaby 2 Malabar	8.960 gm.	7.680 gm.	7.00
Electro Malabar	8.300 gm.	7.098 gm.	6.90
Stages Kisturka malabar	9.415 gm.	8.102 gm.	7.17
Netherlad Kisturka malabar	8.870 gm.	7.490 gm.	6.43
Stach Central malabar	13.155 gm.	11.795 gm.	9.67

Wt. ~~in~~ cradle: 4.540 gm.
in H_2O

Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.
Vol. 1, p. 61
1871

in the Sale of the
collection of

Mr. John Lubbock in London
in June 1832

there is recorded

" 1 24th part of a Real
of June 11th in a group
of American colonials.

NUMISMA March 1883 Vol 7 No 4

James H. 14th real uncoi \$2⁵⁰ offered by Frossard

William J. Hooking

Royal Mint Museum Catalogue 1906

Vol. 7 p 300

AMERICAN PLANTATIONS

"The two or three fine coins in General's
cabin (1885-1889) are considered to have been
struck for circulation in the American
plantations."

Also described by the real

3907 Equatorial figure of King to right

Four crowned shields England Scotland ~~France~~
France & Ireland arranged
conformably and joined by
chain

Louis Lincoln — on his price list
1886-7 (200th anniversary) ish

Elmer Sears (1910) price list

Bushnell Spec. To dent 98r
~~144~~
153

Catalogue of Coins & Medals

W S Lincoln & Son
Caxton House ^{Blackfriars Rd} London 1861
~~#~~ 5352

Ten or Quarter Halfpenny, struck for the
American Plantations

rare and very fine

(5 shillings
pair)

1/4th Real

ANS 1914 Exhibit

Exhibited by ANS p. 2

Florida 1/4th real
so called

Copper

Florida so called
reverter p. 6

Reference to Tin coinage in ~~Boston~~ a
~~copy of the old book of Mass.~~
proposed ~~Boston~~ New England mint

11

And for smaller pieces, (viz)
farthings, halfpence, and penny-pieces,
if his majesty shall so think fit, that
they be made of tin, and so supplied from
hence, which will be to his majesty's advantage. "

this text was used by
officers of the King's mint in London on
Jan 15, 1734/5 to the ^{Right Honorable} Commissioners of his
Majesty's Treasury

signed by Thos Neal
Chas Duncome
Jos. Hoare

Ten farthings 1684

Crosby p 89

^{report}
Letter to Lord Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury
^{representing}
from the Boston Mint dated Jan 15, 1684.

"And for smaller pieces (Viz) farthings, half pence
and penny pieces, if his maj^{ty} shall so think
fitt, ^{so} ~~be~~ supplied
from hence, which will be to his Maj^{ty}'s advantage."

PL 75245

Chromolith

East India Catalogue

1890-1905

Strike 09:00

Timor Catalogue

about 1905

Person's British Colonial
(recd) Coinage
1944

East India

Lead carbonate (Carbon dioxide
& water)

El

	Spec B.
Ten	7.3
Lead	11.4
Antimony	6.7
Copper	8.84 - 11.1
Zinc	6.9 - 7.2
Bismuth	9.6 - 9.8

Ratio of Antimony to Lead
The lead makes it harder

In known as copper is added to
make different grades. 37 - 40

Antimony metal is $9\frac{1}{2}$ times with
Antimony or copper added to give hardness
Bismuth Zinc & Lead are occasionally added.

T. 27-11 p. 424

424

Com^r Customs -
at Earl of Tyrconnell
Goods

Gent.

By Order of the Lords Com^r of his Ma^t Treasury I send you the enclosed list of Goods belonging to his Excellency the Lord Dep^y of Ireland, and their Ex^{ts} desire you to give Order to the Officers of the Customs to permit the said Goods to be transported to Dublin Customs free, and without being opened upon an Affidavit being made that there are no other things contained in the said Goods and Trunks but what are mentioned in the said particular Jam^t & H. Guy Aug^r 9th 1688.

Vide List entered in the Irish Books in p 134

Officers of the Mint
Gent.

The Lords Com^r of his Ma^t Treasury direct you to take from Cap^t John Robinson a Bag of 15 cont 63 lb. w^t of Broken Silver & keep the same in y^r possession till the King shall determine his Pleasure therein Jam^t & H. Guy Aug^r 13th 1688.

M^r Constable

I am commanded by the Lords Com^r of his Ma^t Treasury to signify to you that it is the Kings pleasure that you forthwith deliver to the Officers of the Mint the Coins brought home by you for his Ma^t w^t from Jamaica, and that his Ma^t will in due time consider of your pretensions for your service therein Jam^t & H. Guy Windsor Castle 13th Aug^r 1688

Officers of the Mint
Gent.

By Order of the Lords Com^r of his Ma^t Treasury I send you the enclosed letter from M^r Holt on the behalf of the Wyndfarmers, with a Modell of the New shillings intended to be Coynded. Their Ex^{ts} direct you to Certify them if you have any objection to what is therein desired Jam^t & H. Guy 13th Aug^r 1688.

My Lord

London 27th July 1688.

The shillings w^t Wee intend y^r Ex^{ts} to prevent such Mis^{ts} approbation is made after the rate of 10th p^{er} lb & 2th p^{er} lb for the Coyndage of them. The Inscription on the Reverse sh^{all} vatt 24. part Small Dispens. it because the said Coyner are intended to pass in his Ma^t Plantations & such parts of his Dominions where they only take span. m^o & value all coyner by that Measure, so that w^t out that Inscription those people will not take them.

And a Royal being 6th p^{er} m^o in value it's also convenient for his Ma^t European Dominions. And Wee entreat y^r Ex^{ts} to obtaine his Ma^t approbation so as Wee may proceed on the Coyndage of them pursuant to the Great charge Wee have been at to procure the Modell y^r Ex^{ts} most humble Serv^{ts} Rich^d Holt for self & Comp^{rs}.

M^r Edworth
& Rob^t Vyners
inhabit & feco

M^r Edworth, It is the pleasure of the Lords Com^r of his Ma^t Treasury, that you doe not deliver out any Coyne of M^r Rob^t Vyners in great account, until you have their Ex^{ts} particular Order for soe doing, At. Guy Windsor Castle August the 13th 1688.

Chartered by Congress
1912

American Numismatic Association
Heath Literary Award

To: Eric P. Newman

in recognition of your outstanding literary contribution published in
THE NUMISMATIST during the year 1955.

Honorable Mention

Elston S. Bracfield

Editor

Lewis M. Reagan

Awards Chairman



Carl H. Parnes

President

Lewis M. Reagan

General Secretary

**FIRST DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
ON THE
AMERICAN COLONIAL PEWTER
1/24TH REAL**



By
ERIC P. NEWMAN
A.N.A. No. 4624

Reprinted from
THE NUMISMATIST
July, 1955

Received of Mr. J. H. [unclear]
and the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

The background of this token has long been obscure, but a hitherto unknown English letter provides the author with a plausible conclusion.

FIRST DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ON THE AMERICAN COLONIAL PEWTER 1/24TH REAL

By Eric P. Newman, A.N.A. No. 4624

THE EXCITEMENT of opening the door to the history of an early American coin is one of the real satisfactions which can come to a collector. I have been fortunate to locate what appears to be the first historic information with respect to the 1/24th real token issued during the reign of James II of England. Up to the present the origin, date of issue and intended use have been matters of supposition and the coins themselves were the only basis for speculative conclusions. Crosby (p. 348) merely mentions the coin without even describing or picturing it. Modern coin catalogs list it under Florida, but speculate about its attribution.

Tin as a basis for English coinage was proposed about 1679 because its market price had fallen abruptly. Due to political pressure from the tin miners of Cornwall and Devon as well as the Crown's need for revenue from operations of the tin mining industry, English tin farthings with a square copper plug were coined under the authority of Charles II in 1684 instead of copper. Halfpence and farthings dated 1685, 1686 and 1687 were coined during the reign of James II with the same composition. After James II fled in December, 1688, during the Glorious

Revolution, English tin coinage was resumed under William and Mary in 1690.

In the Out-Letter Book of the Treasury, Tome 27/11, page 424, the following copy of a letter written on August 13, 1688, at Windsor Castle by Henry Guy, Secretary to James II, is preserved:

Officers of the Mint

Gentlemen

By order of the Lord's Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury I send you the enclosed letter from Mr. Holt on behalf of the Tynn farmers with a Modell of the New ffarthings intended to be Coyned. Their Lordships direct you to Certify them if you have any objection to what is therein desired. I am etc H. Guy 13th August 1688.

London 27th July 1688

My Lord

The ffarthings which Wee intreat your Lordship to present for his Majesty's approbacon is made after the rate of 10 d p l (10 pence per lb.) and 2 d p l (2 pence per lb.) for the Coynage of them. The Inscription on the Revers, Vis: vall 24. part Riall Hispan. is because the said Coynees are intended to pass in his Majesty's Plantacons & such parts of his Dominions where they only take Spanish money & value all coynees by that Measure, Soe that without that Inscription those people will not take them.

And a Ryall being 6d Sterling in value it's alsoe convenient for his Majesty's European Dominions. And we entreat your Lordship to obtaine his Majesty's approbacon soe as Wee may proceed on the Coynage of them pursuant to the Groat charge we have been at to procure the Modell. Your Lordship's most humble servant, Richard Holt, for self and company.

The date of the coin should therefore be designated as 1688. The

Eric P. Newman, secretary of Edison Brothers Stores, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., has collected American coins, tokens and paper money of all types for 33 years. He is the author of a number of numismatic articles for various publications.

document shows that the coins were struck by a private company operating in London, apparently using the facilities of the royal mint, since the charges for dies and coinage conform to those customarily made by the mint to other franchise holders.

In ascertaining the meaning of the word "plantacons" it must be noted that all English colonies in America and elsewhere were referred to in England as plantations regardless of the nature of their agricultural operations. When we find that the colonies then held by England in the eastern hemisphere did not customarily circulate or

nated almost all English coin from circulation in the colonies. Money of account in English denominations was used primarily in adjusting local barter transactions but in commercial trade Spanish colonial pieces of eight reals were the bases of values and calculations. After the end of its own mint operations in 1682 Massachusetts Bay established the piece of eight as current money of New England (Crosby p. 85) and because of its short weight its own silver was being valued on Spanish standards. In Virginia, beginning in 1645, the Spanish piece of eight was designated by law as the standard of currency. Similar



Obv. Head under G; HB for Ireland. Rev. Seven strings in harp; small fleurs-de-lis and lions. (Enlarged to 1½ diameters.)

base their values on Spanish money we must conclude that the American plantations are being referred to. The English plantations in America at that time included Newfoundland, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, East and West Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina, Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbados and a group of smaller islands in the West Indies. Florida, not then being English, was definitely not included in the area for intended circulation. Whether part of America was intended requires an analysis of the monetary conditions then existing.

In the 17th century the balance of trade in favor of England elimi-

nated almost all English coin from circulation in the colonies. Money of account in English denominations was used primarily in adjusting local barter transactions but in commercial trade Spanish colonial pieces of eight reals were the bases of values and calculations. After the end of its own mint operations in 1682 Massachusetts Bay established the piece of eight as current money of New England (Crosby p. 85) and because of its short weight its own silver was being valued on Spanish standards. In Virginia, beginning in 1645, the Spanish piece of eight was designated by law as the standard of currency. Similar

economic practices existed in other English colonies in North America because no supply of other acceptable currency was available and no colonial paper money had as yet been issued. With respect to small coin the North American colonies were in 1688 refusing to accept English and Irish token money because of its lack of intrinsic value. In those British West Indies which were originally settled by the English, such as Barbados, the use of the piece of eight was standard even though there was an English money of account. In Jamaica, which was taken from the Spanish by the English in 1655, monetary practices by 1688 were similar to those of the other nearby English

possessions, disrupted to some extent by an oversupply of Spanish coin seized by privateers openly operating out of Port Royal. It can therefore be said that all English plantations in America were then accepting only Spanish coin and money valued in Spanish coin.

This is further confirmed by an important omission in the foregoing letter. If the 1/24th real pieces had been intended only for the British West Indies possessions and not the continental dominions, then the reference to the convenience of use in the European dominions would have certainly included continental dominions in North America as the latter were constantly pleading for relief from lack of small change of honest value and were known to be currently using far more Spanish colonial coin than any other.

With respect to monetary regulations for the colonies in America, we find that the subsequent 1704 proclamation of Queen Anne (Crosby p.117) and its enactment into law in 1707 attempted to keep English money of account from being degraded principally by Spanish colonial coin in all English colonies in America. Likewise the Rosa Americana coinage franchise of 1722 applied to all "islands, dominions and territories in America."

The reference to the 1/24th real as a farthing is deceptive because the coins are the same weight and almost the same diameter as the English halfpenny of James II. In order to enable these pewter pieces to circulate for a farthing in money of account it was necessary that their weight be far in excess of that used for English coin. The piece of eight was worth much more than four shillings in America as the six pence per real value set forth in the letter was not realistic. The size of the pewter piece, therefore, was to endeavor to have it pass for 1/24th real.

No evidence has come to my attention as yet as to where and to what extent there may have been circulation of the American plantation 1/24th real. Now that we know what they are other facts as to their use are bound to come to light.

Specimens of the American plantation coinage vary in weight from 120 to 150 grains and are therefore below the specified weight of 175 grains as was a customary practice of coiners motivated by profit. The metallic composition of the coins is principally tin with various amounts of lead in the mixture. The presence of lead can be noted from the natural lead carbonate disintegration on the surface of some specimens. These tokens therefore should be referred to as being made of pewter rather than tin.

I have found six different obverse dies and six different reverse dies. One obverse has Ireland in the legend abbreviated as HB while the others have HIB. The position of the king's head and the horse's lower front hoof vary with respect to the lettering in the legend. One obverse has a severe die crack through and under the lettering on the right side.

On the reverse I have found variations in the size and position of the fleurs-de-lis, in the size and position of the three lions in the emblem of England and in the number of harp strings (6, 7, 8 or 11). On one reverse the 4 of 24 is turned 90° to the right (see illustration). I welcome the opportunity to examine additional specimens so that I may amplify the table of die varieties and combinations at the end of the text.

About the time of the 200th anniversary of the reign of James II specimens of the American plantation 1/24th real appeared in England and were distributed by W. S. Lincoln & Son, numismatic dealers. These seem to be restrikes from the original dies rather than from a well preserved hoard. Even the edge milling of 89 to 92 raised dots was rolled onto the edge of the planchets with the same forms before striking. The restrikes are sharply struck whereas many of the originals are not. The restrikes have a smooth background and show no lead carbonization whereas the originals often have a granulated and crystallized surface and often show lead carbonization. Most originals have turned gray in some

parts from natural surface corrosion, but the restrikes retain a uniform bright appearance. The restrikes seem to be made of Britannia metal which is generally similar to pewter.

The specific gravity and weight of originals and restrikes are generally the same. I have, however, found only two pairs of dies which appear to have been used in the suspected coins. 4-E and 5-D. The 4-E die combination weighing 149.6 grains is also found struck in copper with a sharp plain edge and this seems to be too well struck to be an original. I have not as yet found any satisfactory means other than the appearance of the surface to distinguish the original pewter pieces in choice conditions from the apparent restrikes. A chemical or

spectrographic study of the content requires a destruction of the coin itself. A spectrographic study based upon X-ray fluorescence from a tiny point on the surface is not reliable where the metal mixture varies in different places on a coin because of the crude smelting and alloying of pewter during the early period. There are also casts and electrotypes which lack the proper edge design and are thus readily distinguishable.

The quoted text from the Treasury Out-Letter Book which gave rise to this study is one of the most welcome and surprising numismatic excerpts from the English records relating to colonial America. The writer is grateful to Leonard S. Forrer for his assistance in helping to locate it.

TABLE OF DIE VARIETIES

Obv.		With Rev.
1	Head directly under G. HB instead of HIB. Hoof ends under center of right base of X.	A
2	Head directly under G and leaf touches G. No period after X. Hoof ends under right end of base of E.	B
3	Head centered under space between G and B favoring G. Right base of N high. Hoof ends under right side of right base of X.	C
4	Head centered under space between G and B favoring B. F in FRAN higher than preceding I. Hoof ends under space slightly right of base of X.	D
5	Head centered under space between G and B favoring B. D G widely separated. Hoof ends under right side of right base of X. Die break connecting AN and HI.	E
6	Head centered under space between G and B favoring G. Second	F



Obv. Head under space between G and B; HIB for Ireland. Rev. Side-wise 4; 11 strings in harp; large fleurs-de-lis and lions. (Enlarged to 1 1/2 diameters.)

7. Head under space between 6 and 8. *Large fleur-de-lis and lions.*
 8. *Head under 6. Head ends under 10.*
High, long, under 10.

F
F

than base of column 8.

I of II higher and thicker than first. Hoof ends under left base of X.

Rev.

With
Obv.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| A | 6 strings in harp. Large fleurs-de-lis and lions. Head of lowest lion left of heads of other two. | 1 |
| B | 7 strings in harp. Large fleurs-de-lis and lions. Line of lions' heads rises to left. Right fleur higher than left fleur. | 2 |
| C | 8 strings in harp with diagonal string between third and fourth. Sidewise 4 in 24. Right fleur is high. <i>Large fleur-de-lis and lions.</i> | 3 |
| D | 11 strings in harp. Small fleurs-de-dis and lions. Right fleur slightly lower than left fleur. Lions' heads in vertical line. | 4 |
| E | 7 strings in harp with top three close. Small fleurs-de-lis. Highest lion distant from and left of other two. | 5 |
| F | 7 strings in harp. Large fleurs-de-lis and lions. Lowest lion's head right of heads of other two. Crown over harp tilts left. | 6 |
| | | 7 |

Large fleur-de-lis and lions.

Harp

between 10th and 11th

between 9th and 10th

between 8th and 9th

between 7th and 8th

between 6th and 7th

between 5th and 6th

